NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA

The Progress and Prospects of the Walker Government.

THE NEW DISCOVERED GOLD MINES

OUR SAY JUAY CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM MAJOR SCHLESINGER, to., to., do.

the steamship Northern Light, Captain Tinklepaugh, arrived at this port on Saterday night, and we poblich the following interesting letters from our corres-postents in Central America, with some very important extracts from our files, at Granada, Nic., Dec. 29, and at San Juan del Norte, Jan. 2, in addition to the news which appeared in the Hanain of yesterday (Sunday)

San Juan Dat. Nourse, Dec. 31, 1845.
Store of the Weather—Colonel Kinney's Health and Fron See-American Naval Officers on the Steamer-Official Search of Papers, Boxes, Burrels and Baggage-Labors of the American Colonists-Their Relations Towards the Trance Company—General Water, his Pures, and his Lami Grante—Disposition of the Neighboring States To-wards him—A Large War Flot Especial—Appearance

of the Town of San Juan I wrote you a short letter from Jamaica, and have now to report our arrival here yesterday morning. The fre-quent showers have seriously impelled the discharge of cargo and materially interfered with the views of some f our novelty seeking passengers who desired to see the

on a fit of illness, and sorely disappointed at the non fulfilment of promises made to him by parties in th succeed in his scheme of peaceful settlement under adverse circumstances that would chill the soul of most

an officer of an American ship of war board our steame and make a most inquisitorial examination of the ship's papers. The passenger list and manifest were objects of at severe scrutiny, and the contents of boxes and barrels esre inquired into with a minuteness that, to me, smacked very strongly of what, to European parance, is called a "strong government." Had the office been searching for some Guy Fawkes plot, intended to host the Marcy-Pierce regime, he could hardly have been less inquisitive, and as he afterwards took the captain into a side room for a private conference. I thought we might perhaps, be favored with an old style lettre de cuchet, consigning some enterprising citizen to the quiet retirement of a ship of war. Happily we were not found

cans here, some of whom are to the town, some up the river, and others engaged in clearing land near Indian animosity exists between the citizens and the Nicarague Transit Company, who have their establishments on the opposite side of the bay, and permit no intercourse with the town. I am told that the New York steamers will letters from the town to the United States. The New Orleans steamers pursue a more liberal policy

The information I have been able to obtain here in re lation to General Walker and his position is very contradictory and unsatisfactory. From its general import red that he has with him between 300 and 400 men and that his force experiences frequent changes from and that his force experiences frequent changes from Cali ornia; the departures. The former are mostly from Cali ornia; the departures go both ways, some to San Francisco and others to the Atlantic States. I am told that the promised pay is one hundred dollars a month and a grant of land. Some dissatisfaction is said to exist among them, because of the grant of a large quantity of land to an emigration company conducted by Mr. Fabens, and nearly haif of the men have signed a ren contrance against giving away the best lands before their grants are located.

In Nearayua no opposition of any account exists to

ren oustrance against giving away the best lands before their grants are located.

In Nicaragua no opposition of any account exists to General Wesker's government. There are some few small hands in the field, but they are of sittle importance.

Rumors of the intentions of the neighboring states are very discerdant, but from the best sources of is formation open to me I am led to believe that General Carrers, the dic ator of Gustemala, has snown no sign. Costa Rica prepares only for the defansive, and wisnes to remain at peace. Honduras threatens, but she is torn by intestine divisions, and one party within her borders leans toward Walker. San Salvador is of small importance in the question. I send you these items, which may prove of interest, though you will no doubt receive later and more authentic information direct from Granada by the same steamer that bears this.

The United States frigate Potomac, Commodore Paulding, and steamer Fulton are in port. The British brigatof-war Espiegle and Arab are also here. I am toll that the Unitos States also prove and several British vessels are expected to arrive. The only merchant vessel in port is the brig Olive, of Machias. This gathering of ships of war at a port where commerce does not congregate, demonstrates the high estimation in which a few geographical points in these waters are held.

gate, demonstrates the high estimation in which a few geographical points in these waters are held.

The town itself is a miserable collection of huts, and the vicinity for many mises is a glosmy marsh, covered with an almost impenetrable growth of swamp wood and running vines. It is said that the town was a better place before the valoros Pierce bombardment, and the natives since this set look upon the hegista as their only friends. Poor as the place is, a love of their native country burns in their becomes. To morrow we sail for Aspinwall and Carthagens.

AMIGO.

LETTER FROM MAJOR SCHLESINGER.

STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT, AT SAN JUAN, January 3, 1856.

I know your extraordinary desire for giving to the pub lic all possible facts which may have a tendency to en lighten or amuse them, and so I do not doubt these few lines of mine will readily be allowed a place in your About ten days previous to my departure for Nicaragus

it was my intention to leave New York for San Francisco,

d about that time, while conversing with Mr. Joseh.

Lassen about my intended departure for there, I was ask. ed by him what rcute I was going to take, and I replied to him that I thought of going out by the way of

San Juan, Nicaragua, route in preference to the other, as I would have probably there a better opportunity of securing my independence, by joining General Waiker?

I answered him that I feared the government might misconstrue my motives in going out there, and throw impediments in my way-that I was a military man, and

they might suspect me of fill tustering.

To this Mr. Joachimssen assured me that neither h nor Mr. McKeon would ever throw any obstacles in the way of my departure, and, moreover, he would give me a letter to our Minister there, which, he trusted, would be better to our Mirister there, which, he trusted, would be of service to me. So warmly did he press upon me his advocacy, that I readily assented to go by the way of Ni-caragua, and only subsequently to this I was informed that a large party of emigrants were going out the same day; that what the District Atterney advised me to do, as being no erime, would certainly not become one, as others intended to do the same thing. I accordingly, when asked by the intended emigrants,

I accordingly, when asked by the intended emigrants, gave my opinion, and advised them about the most efficacious means, according to my judgment, to insure success to a party of men who intended to leave their home in exchange for a new one. There was no military organization, as far as I knew of, in New York—no military character was impressed upon the enterprise (though many of the prominent members of the emigration be-longing to military companies were titled Colonel, Cap-lain, &c.): it was an emigration leaving the United States

longing to military companies were titled Colonel, Captain, &c.): it was an emigration leaving the United States for Central America, as any one leaving Ireland for New York—though probably it once in Central America, many would have devoted themselves to the active service of their rew home.

Not knowing that there existed any law which can prevent any citisen of the United States, or any individual fleeces, from leaving the same, I spoke freely and without restraint of my intenced departure; and so, probably, did others, after the assurances given to me by the assistant District Attorney.

No danger of interference by the government officers magge-tes itself in my mind until, on Sunday morning, 25d uit., my attention was called to an article in your passer concerning a Nicaraguan expedition; an I although my name was not mentioned therein, it was distinctly vaniousted that I was to be one of the officers in command of the expedition. This article slastmed me, and I began to fear that the government's official (the District Attorney), might have practised duplicity for the purpose a connaing me, and I consluded, when going on board.

Monday, to remain invisible until out of port.

I.P. M. Thought all danger passed, and ascended from the cabin to the deck, and the first person I met there was somebody calling himself a Deputy Marshal, who arrested me; I at once demanded of him to show me et awarrant for my apprehension, but he having none, so if me that Mr. Joachimsen had the warrant with him, and that he arrested me by the express orders of that worthy official.

Not thinking the arrest was binding upon me without the person so calling himself Marshal would disclose

to me nis authority. I concin ed to get wide of the officer by leaving him in a pleasant conversation, which he just began, with sometody. Ido not know who it was, to whom he just tried to explain the great services he nad rendered to the country, by having one so into done any humble self apprehended. I trust he enjoyed the same belief an hour later.

I thought that he having no an hority to arrest me, I would not recognize his mere word for law, and I accordingly left unnerfeed by him. A few minutes were sufficient to disposess me of ny mountache and winkers, and with the aid of an old sailor's oil garment, I made my disguise perfect. I then went among the sailors, and many a time I was under the very nose of tak wor thy darshal, when this individual was so anxionally inquiring after me of others, and kept, as he thought, a sharp look out for me.

when this individual was so anxiously inquiring after me of others, and kept, as he thought, a sharp look out for me.

On Tuesday Mr. Joachim-sen came on board, and held a general inspection of all the passengers. I had then the pleasure to be twice under his very eyes; and it he did not discover my whereabouts by looking out for me, he can only blame his own eyes; certainly I gave him a good chance.

To the credit of Captain Fourney, U. S. N., I must state that he eyed me once or twicego suspestingly, that I already began to make up my mind to change my disguise again with some new one. However, all passed without danger, and on Wednesday night, about twelve o'clock we left port.

On Thursday morning, coming on deck in my sailor's clothes, I had the infinite pleasure to see two Marshals on board, rent out, as I understood, to watch the cargo; but knowing that there were about a dozen of men on board who paid their own fare—I presume, Nicaraguan settlers—and on whom I could depend in case of emergency, and not believing that the Marshals could arrest me, I disclosed my-self to them and to the passengers, a number of whom I had known before. I was warming congratulated by all, and all seemed to rejoice in the success of my escape. I was now informed that Mr. Joachimssen was the most anxious for my apprehension.

He continues thus:—As for the motives of my leaving New York in preference to undergoing there any investigation, I may simply say, though there was no violation of any of the United States laws by me contemplated, and conscious as I am that no thing to the contrary could be proved against me, nevertheless I walk knew that justice is slow and my time is precious to me, therefore I cancluded not to wait, but proceeded to carry toto effect my intended veyage.

STATEMENT OF AN OUT AND OUT FILL.

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BUSTER.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

GREYTOWN, Jan. 1, 1856. On board the noble steamer Northern Light, off Fort Hamilton, Dec. 26, fast leaving Mr. Pierce and Mr. Mcgraceful and beautiful steamer has again spread her wings for her free native element, and the free and sublime old ozean, over which Mr. Pierce and Mr. District Attorney have no control, where man can roll on and on

There was general joy when the passengers heard "All right"-" Nothing found against the Northern Light"right'—"Nothing found against the Northern light'—
"Let her go." Steam was already up, and Admiral
Tinklepaugh was at home again, and, instead of Mr.
Pierce master of his own ship, his voice was heard,
"Up suchor: let her proceed slowly down the bay."

We were all glad to get under weigh, and away from the
cold, which was very severe. We did not go to bed until one o'clock—part of the time on deck, witnessing the

beautiful scenes around us. The bright full moon in the heavens lit up the ocean beneath; the stars flashing and sparkling out their light on the ocean, and our steamer riding on over the bright silvery water "like life," our deck and sides being in part covered with ice. We had not been out long before new faces began to appear. Emigrants for Central America came forth from

their hiding places like pilgrims fleeing from persecution. New faces were constantly appearing, shorn of their eir hiding places like pilgrims fleeing from persecution. hair cut short; others in female attire, with pale face, probably just out of a flour barrel, having gone without eating or drinking for two days. They had no arms no cannon, guns or munitions of war with them, but evidently a desire to emigrate to a warmer climate-visit

Central America or California.

The papers were mistaken in saying before we left that the Marshal had taken and carried on shore Louis Schlesinger, the old friend and fellow-sufferer with Lopez in the mountains of Cuba, and for whom there had been a large reward offered. He came forth among the rest with moustache shorn, but he did not hide. He came into the cabin with a wide-brim tarpaulin hat, yellow

with moustache shorn, but he did not hide. He came into the cabin with a wide-brim tarpaulin hat, yellow glazed monkey jacket, and pants much worn, sprinkled with tar, singing out in a strong voice, "How do you do, gentlemen?" Those of his friends who recognized him, jumped to embrace and greet him, supposing he was on shore. He had been with the saliors, washing down decks, shoveling coal, polishing brass—police all around him and sometimes conversing with him. He is young, intelligent and brave; and if he joins Walker, he will find in him, no doubt, a strong arm and brave heart. I understand there are several rewards offered on his head, because he loves freedom and has exerted himself with patriots against tyrany, and to emincipate and free enthralled slaves. He has recently escaped from political imprisonment in Africa.

Jan. 1.—We wish you a "happy New Year." We have had a delightful passage thus far, and this has been the happiest day of all. We are in a warm, sunny and beautiful clime, amid perpetual and glordous summer. Have been sailing all day in full view of the esctera shore and mountains of Caba os our right, and on our left the high mountains and green hills of San Bomingo and fast approaching higher mountains of Jamaica. Our passengers are quite animated at the sight and variety of the scene and the evergreen of the ocean. Last night was a rich spectacle. There was no moon, but the milky way was in a perfect glow of stars. The whole firm ament was lit up with stars of mestoric light and brilliancy, and the free, fresh and ballmy trade winds, the stars are the sea, made it seem like Heaven. It was a glorious scene of our Creator's glory and God's wonders on the deep, and such as I have vituesed nowhers else. We have now left all the islands, and aregoing down with fair wind and great speed to Greytowa.

I admire Captain Tinklepaugh; I have sailed on his ship.

have witnessed nowhers else. We have now left all the islands, and aregoing down with fair wind and great speed to Greytown.

I admire Captain Tinklepaugh; I have satiled on his ship before; he is a hero; a perfect and polished seaman and brave man. His word is law—he speaks, and his command is obeyed; no wavering, no reconsidering, no going into this port and that, then out again and into another, before he gets into the right one, like our Captain at Washington, but he is commander of his own ship, and he keeps her steady and onward on her course, out-riding the storm and tempest, and will bring her safely into port, and anchor in triumph in you peaceful haven. I wisa we had such a captain at Washington at the head of our government. We need one there like him or Jackson. All difficulties and strife would soon be settled—a Speaker would be elected—peace would soon return again, Liberty would unfold her wings and our country would again be free. I like the steanship Northern Light—her graceful lines and beautiful model—her spacious cabins beautified and adorned and finished with rosewood, maple and polish od brass—her snowy decks and majestic speed, remind one of the North Star, while she is not excelled by any steamer. But we are fast nearing port, and must soon leave her. Greytown is in sight. Farewell, Northern Light—dorious steamer! Under thy faithful and devote1 commander, Admiral Tinklepaugh, and his Heg, sail on with success and pride, and freedom, as you are both an honor and glory to the sea.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

ENERAL WALKER AND HIS TROOPS AT CHURCH-WANTS OF THE ARMY-DEATHS AND PROMOTIONS -ARRIVALS FROM CALIFORNIA-TESTIMONIAL TO COLONEL WHEELER, U. S. MINISTER-THE GOLD MINES-GRAND MILITARY BALL-HOUSE RENTS IN GRANADA-AFFRAY IN GRANADA AND SAN JUAN-MOVEMENTS OF U. S WAR VESSELS-MAR-KETS-COTTON AND YAMS AT SAN JUAN DEL

El Nicaraguense of 22d ult., says:—

By invitation of the clergy, the Commander-in-Chief
and American battalion visited the cathedral, on the
Plaza, last Sabbath morning. It was an imposing
sight, and we regret the want of space to give it the proper notice.

sight, and we regret the want of space to give it the proper notice.

Lieut. Will Morris has been promoted to the rank of Captain, vice Captain R. W. Armstrong, deceased. He will command company C.

First Sergeant Dan. Lathrop, promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant, is also attached to company C.

We have received a very interesting paper upon that fatal scourge the choiers, which now appears to be raging in a portion of Central Americs. It is from the scientific pen of Dr. E. C. Wargun, translated from the French by Col. Fabens, our Director of Colonization, and possesses at the present time an especial interest for all our readers.

On the subject o gold in Nicaragus, we publish a very interesting paper from Don Fermin Ferrer, Minister of dis-cienda, translated for our columns at the Department of Colonization. We commend this paper to the careful reading of our friends abroad. We have testimony from a hundred sources as to the litera truth of its statements, and we confidently look for an immigration of good working men and settlers that shall not be second to Ca

lifornia in its palmiest days.

The following advertisements appear in El Nicara-

The following advertisements appear in Et Nicardguenac.—

Wanted, by the Commissary of War, the following articles for the use of the troops:—Rice, cuffee, sugar, beans,
flour, tobacce, men's clothing, bects, shoes, hate, white
shirts, cassimeres and cloth. The above articles will be
purchased at fair prices. of superior quality. Virgin
Bay and Greytown dealers please notice.

Will sell at public auction on the 28th day o iDecember, 1856, ifront othead cuarters the schooner Experanza, as she now sees on the beach. Terms of same cash.

JENSE S. HAMBLETON,
Dec. 17, 1856.

Maj. and Actg. Com. of War.
Regular packet between Punta Arenas and Estapa,
touching at the intermediate ports. The American clipper schooner Joseph Hewitt, J. M. Clapp, master, will
immediately commence running as above. For freight
or passage apply to
JAMPS CORKHILL, San Juan de Sur.
The same paper o December 29 has the following local

The same paper o December 29 has the following local items:—
Amongst the arrivals by the last steamer we notice the names of Mesers. William R. Garrison and C. J. McDonald, of San Francisco. We understand that Mr. McDonald has enterel into a contract with the government for the establishment of a mint at Nicaragua.

In another column may be found a card from the Uni

ted States citizens now residing in this city to Colone Wheeler, inviting him to name a day when it will suit his convenience to meet them and their friends at a dinner. We regret that the want of space forces us to delay the publication of the Colonel's reply until next week. Colonel Wheeler's dignified and many course has met the unanimous approbation of every American citizen in Nicaragus.

PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER. To his Excellency, John H. Whereke, Minister of the United States of America, near the Republic of Nica-

country to be in a peaceful state, and that he was every where received by the natives with manifestations of great kindness.

Houses in the lower part of the city, which a week ago were tenantiess, we are glad to see have occupants. A feeling of protection and safety is being experienced by the natives, and every hour their confidence in the government is increased.

It was rumored through the city, yesterday, that a native hombre had been accepted for forcibly seiring and destroying the democratic devices upon the hats of other natives with whom he might happen to come in contact. Granada is becoming quite healthy again. November and December are represented as being the sickly months, and when they are passed there is no healthier climate under the sun than this.

Mechanics of various kinds are much wanted in Granada. There is a fine field opening for good, steady mechanics.

rada. There is a fine field opening for good, steady mechanics.

Christmas passed off very pleasantly in our city. We hear of no accident occurring, as is usually the case in cities of iess magnitude than dramada.

Should some American open a "tip-top" hotel in this city, our word for it, he would do a glorious business.

The roads leading from this city are in the best possible travelling concilion.

Fruits of every hue and taste may be purchased in our market at mere nominal prices.

The Potomac, flag ship of the United States home squadron, arrived a few days ago at dan Juan del Norte. De. Billard, the fleet surgeon, came on the last steamer to this city, bearer of despatches to the United States Minister here. The Minister was en route for Lenn but a special courier was despatched for him, and he returned on Monday evening.

The Central American (Col. Kinney's organ) of January 2, has the following items:—

2. has the following items:—

By arrivals from Granada, Thursday afternoon, it was reported that there was a prospect of an adjustment of party differences, and that Honduras and San Salvador had made overtures to Nicaragua to reinstate the old confederation of the States; but we wait more reliable internation.

party differences, and that Honduras and San Salvador had made overtures to Nicaragua to reinstate the old confederation of the States; but we wait mere reliable information.

We have great interest in noticing the departure of a company of miners for the exploration of the go den regions. With satisfaction we state that they are the most persevering and enterprising men we have witnessed for a long period. The miners made three attempts to cross the bar of Indian river, but the heavy seas at the time breaking on the bar, made it utterly impossible to enter. They then took their baggage and backed it by land for the regions. We do wish them all the success that is due to honest and hard laboring men, and hope they may obtain ample reward for their parseverance.

Messra. Shepherd and Haly, the original owners of the great Mosquito Grant, worth millions, still adhere to Col. Kinney in his peaceful intention to settle those rich and productive lanas.

Want of space compels us to omit several interesting articles, along with the list of a number of grattemed who came on here for the parpose of joining Col. K. in his peaceful expedition.

We are happy to be enabled to say that the remarks of the Enropean Times with reference to Commidore Paulding, are berne out by that gallant officer's bearing since his visit to this port. Col. Kinney and others who have been on board the Commodore's ship are enthusiastic in their encomiums on him for his affacie and courteous deportment to all. a compliment which we have pleasure in extending to Capt. Powell and the officers of the "Potomac," who, as well as theofficers of the U. S. shoop of war Fulton, are a credit to their count y. Col. Kinney met several old acquaintances on board the Potomac, and was well received by commodoce Paulding: there appears to exist a kindly feeling towards him on the part of naval officers in general.

We understand the steamer that arrived on the 30th inst, and reported as the General Mosquera, still retains her name, as per register, the Osprey. W

the vessel was attached, that arrangements have been made for her making consecutive trips between New York and this port, with freight, passengers and mails, which will doubtless be a great accommodation to the merchants and traders of this town, the Transit Company having for a length of time refused to bring even letters for this place; and we have here to notice that though Dr. Cody made application for a passage for Col. Kinney, during his late severe illness, from this fown to his plantation at Sarapiqui, for change of air, it was denied; this is carrying malice to an inexcusable extent.

An unfortunate occurrence took place at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this town, on the night of the 30th inst. A dispute, it appears, took place between two gentlemen, one Marshall, late of Texas, and the other a White, late of Aspinwall, which terminated in the latter receiving a wound from a revolver fixed by the former. The wounded man, we regret to learn, is reported to be in a dangerous state.

The former gentleman, we understand, has surrendered humself, and remains on board Commodors Praulding's ship. We do not venture to give any partisulars till the affair comes to be investigated by the competent authorities.

We have had the opportunity of viewing, some eight days ago, a beautiful flower yam from the garden of Mr. C. Campbell, of this city. The article above mentioned was two feet seven inches in circumference, and thirty, five pounds in weight.

From the same gentleman we have received a splendid sample of coffee, the produce of the land, and from the intelligence we glean, we believe the trees bear immensely hick, and hold out every prospect. We sincerely congratulate Mr. Campbell upon the agricultural rospects before him.

We hope to see the day not far distant when San Juan dei Norte will be brought upon the same par as any other of the leading agricultural countries of this hamisphere, and when we shall be happy to see the sons of this infant country exporting their produces the sons of this infant country e

LIST OF OFFICERS OF U. S. SHIP FULTON.

THE GOLD MINES OF NICARAGUA—THEIR SITUATION

Fugineer—Hebaid.

THE GOLD MINES 9F NICARAGUA—THEIR SITUATION.

EXTENT, AND YIELD.

(From El Nicaraguanse, Dec. 15.)

We are permitted to publish the subjoined letter from a gentleman of high respectability, which will be read with great interest. The account of Mr. Bowley fully corresponds with the description of the country given by Mr. Borland, the predecessor of Col. Wheeler as American Minister in Nicaragua, who visited the district in question, in March of last year. "The aspect of the land was such," said Mr. Borland, "as to realize my idea of an eternal spring." This was in the heart of the dry season, when she land to many other portions of the State is parched and dry. Yet, even then the flocks and herds suffered from no lack of pasturage, and the crops were as inxuriant as in the most invorable months elsewhere. The remarks of Mr. Bowley as 5: the native system of labor, and the yield of the mines under their management, are particularly worthy of attenti m. It will be seen that the statements of the gentleman to which we alluded in our leader of the last issue, are corroborated in many particulars.

MATAGALPA, Dec. 8, 1855.

At the request of General Walker, I address to you a few remarks in reference to the gld mining district in the immediate vicinity of this place. This is the principal town in the neighborhood. It is pleasantly situated in a valley on the banks of a large stream, or river, of pure cold water, which takes its rise in the muntains, and is constantly kept full by numerous smaller streams emptying into it. The population of this place is about 3,000 at the present time. It has been much greater, but the civil war has driven many from their homes to seek a refuge elsewhere, some of whom, however, are now returning, being assured of safety and protection of person and property. This desirable result has been brought about mainly by the presence of a government force under the command of Colonel Fry, of the American end ime worn appearance they present to the American, or others, to co

preces from the effects of time, but they are patched up from time to time by the natives, and writed with great prefit. The wheel by which they are drived is placed horizontally, and is fifteen inches broad by twelve deep, with a diameter of twenty feet; the puddles are fixed at an angle of forty-dive degrees, and the water falling upon them from a height of some twenty feet, drives the wheel; to which are attached three large stands on a stone bed. The quartz and red earth is poured in as fast as it can be purverized, which is very slowly; for they are old and rickety, and can effect but little. The fact, however, that the raitives can and do work them profitably is unficient evidence, to any practical miner, that the yield must be large proportionably to the amount ground. Their main dependence for grinding seems to be upon the red earth and soft gold—bearing deposits intermixel with rotten quartz—they hving no means of crushing the hard quartz; the gold in most of tress mines is very fine, and esidom visible to the naked eye; but by crushing a small quantity of the quartz, and washing it in a pan, or by washing a panful or rel earth, you never fail to get geld.

The mines here contain also a large per centage of silver, and in saving the gold the silver also is saved to some extent; the value of the gold at present separated at the mines is about 514 per ounce, and if proper means were adopted for saving the silver, the yield would be very rish. This fact I have proved by having chemical assays of the ore made, which yielded an average of six and a fourth of pure gold, and a large per centage of pare silver, to the pound of ore. There is abundance of water power here; the streams from the mountains run with great rapidity, and it is easy to get from twenty to thirty reet fall, on streams with a constant body of water sufficient to turn any ordinary mill wheel. We ourselves are now putting up a breast when he mountains run with great rapidity, and it is easy to get from twenty is the produce of the contract

trouble: indeed, you may get a good meal of chocolate, wheat or corn bread, chicken, eggs, beans, rise, plantains, cheese, dr., for one dime, which is certainty cheapenough.

The nearest road from Granada here, is via Tipatapa, first day to Tipatapa; second day to La Conception, a small ranche: third day to Chocaya; and fourth day you reach this town. The road for the first day is excellent; second day, rough and mountainous; third day, ditto; fourth day, level and pretty good. I advise any one, before; starting, to secure a good mule, or a horse with hard, strong boofs. Any other will suffer from lender feet in crossing over these rough roads. We made the journey in three days, but they were long days of hard travel, and our animals were good ones for such work. There is no difficulty or danger now in coming here from Granada; the natives, whom we met every where, tra ed us kindly and furnished us with good food at very low prices. It Americans coming here will respect themselves, they will be well and hospitably received by the natives.

The above few remarks, dear sir, in regard to this interesting portion of the State, are at your service, and if you think them calculated to advance the cause of colinization you have my permission to publish them.

OFFICE OF PREFECT AND FINANCIAL SUP-DILIBRATION \(\)
OF THE ORIENTAL DEPAREMENT, LEON, March 5, 1850.

MR. MINISTER OF RELATIONS OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT—On the 3d of the present month, I wont to the district of Chontales with the object of visiting the village of Juigalps, and also to look at some minerals, recently discovered by some neighbors. We have always observed that uncultivated mountains, abandoned valleys, solliary leads, although beautiful, run naturally to wildness and waste, but in this privileged country, in this land of cultivation shall reap its advantages. It is not an excess of patiotic sentiment or an illusion, to say that the abundant and beautiful streams that course through this fertile land, appear thus placed to second the labors of an

every side are facilities to establish machinery for grindvins recently discovered are from thirty to thicty-siz
tiches in headth, and sittle digging of four yards has
sufficed to discover metals of a superior quality; or, I
should rather say, that on the surface even of this extensive and fertile plain is found common ore that elsewhere would earlich the skillful miner. A quick and in
perfect grinding gave as a result a pound of good, which
have now in my possession. It was examined and asassay to the commisseurs in this city, who rated it at
wealth by means of an association now being organized
here.

I can say to the Minister that the State possesses in this
beautiful district, only to be properly described in poetry, an inexhaustible treasury of immense riches; wealth
consisting of madeira wood and commongleedar, mahoga
ny, ebony, granadillo, de., and also of beautiful cattle
that increase wonderfully; wealth of pasture and tiliage
and, mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, and all
other rich productions known to the geologist. It is no
less interesting to know that the numerous tribes of lacian savages that inhabit the villages situated on the
branches of the Mino, Muna and Arrama, are becoming
meter, pertaps, than the Indians living in such assaying
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meter, pertaps, than the Indians living in such assaying
meters, because the production of the such assaying
meters and the such assaying the mental to some treatment they experienced from the pretended Ring of Bierriche this unjust and patinni import. Indirect to the Niaregular through the necessary implements to continue to furcials this unjust and patinni import. I offered to collect
discussion, which rithute they carried to that port by
the same river Mico, whence they brought back in exchange only the necessary implements to continue to furcials this unjust and patinni import. I offered to collect
discussed to such

and valleys, bearing very much the appearance of the lower range of the sierra Nevada in California. The valleys are covreed with excellent grass in great abundance, and here the herds of Don Juan find good grazing during the entire year; the moisture of the atmosphere and the occasional showers during the dry season being invariably quite sufficient to prevent the country from becoming parched. The proprietor of a cattle state estimates the value of the estate, not by the number of areas it consists of, but by the number of cattle upon it. The present price of cattle estates in the district or Chemtales, in which district Santa Chara is situated, is six dollacs per head. This price as ways includes the dwelling house on an estate, any improvements that may have been made on the ground and such personni chattels as are necessary to the business of cattle raising.

During my stay at Santa Chara we heard of a sitver mine on the estate, but upon full inquiry found it had never been opened, and that it would be useless to visit it. Some specimens of ore, however, taken from the surface of a vein which crops out of the ground, about two miles distant from Don Juan's house, exhibited traces of silver, but not in much quantities.

On the morning of the 10th our courier returned from Juigalpa bringing with him a sufficient number of animals for our use, and in half an hour we were on the road. Juigalpa was to be our stopping place that night, and we pushed on diligently, arriving about dark. The road from Santa Chara to Juigalpa is over an uneven country, the hills being chiefly great masses of scoris or tufa, varied by occasional outcroppings of granite and sometimes slate of the talcose sort. There are, however, the valleys of agricultural land between these hills, nearly all of which have cattle grazing upon them, but not enough to keep down the grass. The grazing estates of San Eucavia and San Nicolas are the only one on the route worthy of notice. On each of these there are some thousands of cattle. The distance f

sentent of four horsets and the Nicola's are the only one in moon weight of notice. In each of them the case to be longing in about filters mile, and the road to the case to be longing in about filters and cash, here can be longing in about filters or the case of the ca

sort of the state of the rock leading, the form the fact to systems of some of the rock leading, the front lies for the systems of some of the rock leading of the state of the systems of some of the state of the s

bongo, and swimming over our animals, when we were again on the road, and in a short time heard the welcome roar of the surf on the shore of Lake Nicaragus. Our route lay down the shore, between the beach and the border of the little Lake Granada, until near the city, when it bore off to the right, and in a short time our day's work and our journey were ended. The distance travelled was about twenty miles.

The last day's traval was to me one of continued interest and novelty. Notwith tanding it rained when we left the Maiscotoy, and we were wet to the skin, objects of interest presented themselves in such variety that we furgot our disconfort and rode on merrily through the plantain and corn fields, and among the great trees, from the branches of which bands of chattering monkeys would look down upon us with appearest wonder. In the branches of a tree with many trunks, of the banyan species, several of these animals had congregated, and seemed to be deliberating on some important matter, as we passed under them. Pelicans were searching the beach for their breakfasts, and from time to time huge alligators would larily side into the water as they became slarmed at our approach. The whole was new and strange and as our journey was about to end, we forget the hardships and inconveniences we had encountered, and slamoat regretted that we were and to continue our adventure.

The read from the Malacotoy to Granada is nearly level, and is a good bridle path. With a very trifling expense it might be made a good wagon road. Such is, indeed, the case from Granada to Juigaipa.

My conclusions are, finally, that the district of Chontales, which I was especially directed to examine, is rich in mines of gold and silver; that the entire hilly region is a gold country, and that silver mines exist, not only in the gold country and that silver mines exist, not only in the gold country, and that silver mines exist, not only in the gold country, and that silver mines exist, not only in the gold country, and that silver mines exist